

WEATHER

Mostly Cloudy
Occasional Light Rains
Freshening Winds

Daily Worker



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TAKE HALF BERLIN; PATTON AT DANUBE

Report Junction of Armies

Two Soviet armies joined yesterday in Berlin's southeast, cutting off huge German forces, as the U.S. Third Army drove to the Danube and other American and French forces captured Ulm in their assault on the Nazis' southern redoubt. (See story, page 2.)

LONDON, April 24 (UP).—Two Soviet armies joined forces in Berlin today after overrunning more than half of the toppling Reich capital. A Soviet communique announced the



U.S. Army Leaders See Nazi Handiwork: Led by General Eisenhower (hands in pockets at left), high ranking officers view the charred bodies of prisoners buried in the concentration camp at Gotha, Germany. Others in the group are Gen. Omar Bradley (at left of Eisenhower), commanding general of the 12th Army Group; and Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. (extreme right), commander of the U.S. Third Army.

juncture of the First White Russian and First Ukrainian Armies in southeastern Berlin, which trapped large German forces to the southeast, and also revealed the cutting of the capital's main connections to the North Sea.

With Soviet and American armies joined or on the point of joining below Berlin, the capital was isolated in its death stand which German broadcasts insisted was being commanded by Hitler himself.

The northern routes to Hamburg and other strong-points of the so-called northern redoubt were severed in a 15-mile surge by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian group, that skirted the northwest edge of the city to Nauen 10 miles west of Berlin limits. Nauen is 37 miles east of American troops on the Elbe at Stendal.

TAKE 13 MORE DISTRICTS

The communique reported the capture of 13 more Berlin city districts or suburban settlements, making a total of 33, and the big Silesian rail station on the Spree River one and three-fourths miles southeast of Unter den Linden.

More than half of the city already is in Red Army hands, the Moscow Radio said in a German language broadcast.

Columns of German tanks and trucks from the Western Front were said to be streaming into the almost encircled city through a narrowing corridor under a hail of bombs and rocket shells from British and Red Air Force planes flying wing to wing.

"All that is left of the German army seemed to be streaming back into Berlin," said an RAF squadron leader.

A Moscow Radio commentator said the fall of Berlin was imminent and would "break the last vestige of resistance, end the last convulsive throes of the wounded monster."

A United Press dispatch from Moscow said Marshal Konev's forces southwest of Berlin had already joined forces with the Americans and isolated the city from south Germany. Indications mounted in both Allied and enemy reports that when Berlin falls there would be little remaining Nazi strength to defend the southern redoubt.

The transplanted north German radio, now in Hamburg, reported that Soviet vanguards had battled through the northern part of Berlin to the Jungfernheide ("the Maiden's Heath") a park on the edge of the big western industrial district of Charlottenburg.

British Support 3 Soviet Seats In World Body on Eve of Parley

Press Interviews Heads of Poland

President Bierut Says Adherents
Of Yalta Will Be Accepted in Gov't

—See Page 2



3rd at Danube; 7th Takes Ulm

PARIS, April 24 (UP).—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's racing tanks carved out a spectacular 28-mile gain today, driving within 35 miles of Austria and reaching the Danube four miles west of Regensburg.

Patton's breakthrough, which has covered 78 miles in two days, was rolling up to the German's Danube river defense at a two-mile-an-hour gait as his tanks ripped to within 94 miles of Berchtesgaden, Adolf Hitler's redoubt fastness, and 120 miles of the Soviets west of Vienna.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army on Patton's western flank joined with the French First Army to capture Ulm, on the Danube, where that river becomes navigable for traffic to the Black Sea. Patch drove within 10 miles of Augsburg and within 44 of Munich as the Allied armies assaulted Hitler's redoubt along a 250-mile front.

Patch's army forced its seventh bridgehead across the Danube at Ehingen, 15 miles southwest of Ulm. The French First Army of Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny made a new crossing of the Rhine in assault boats eight miles north of Basel, Switzerland, and charged into the Black Forest to clean out 15,000 Germans trapped there.

British shock troops at the northern end of the front broke into the North Sea port of Bremen last night, by the light of the raging fires started in a two-day bombardment by guns and planes, and started fighting their way through the streets.

The Ninth Army, between the First and the British, cleared the entire Elbe bank along with its front today, awaiting a linkup with the Red Army.

Pack Hearing For Ohio FEPC

By BETTY RILEY

COLUMBUS, O., April 24.—A packed hearing room heard Ohio state senators submit a joint bill for a state FEPC this morning. Six speakers of the more than 350 present were permitted to argue for passage of the bill. There was no one there to oppose FEPC.

Next hearings are set for May 2 at 11 a.m.

Speakers today were Father Arnold Witzman of Cincinnati, speaking officially for the Cincinnati Archdiocese; Rev. Floyd Faust, president, Ohio Council of Churches; Rabbi Rosenthal, for the Cleveland Jewish Council; Rev. Frank Reicker, of the Unitarian Church, Columbus; Theodore Barry, for the Ohio National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Mrs. Dorothy B. Persky for the Alliance of Cleveland American Jewish Congress.

Gray denied others the floor because "the time for the hearings was over."

Senators Maurice Lipsher and Clingan Jackson of Youngstown agreed to join Sen. Carl D. Shepard of Akron in submitting his bill as the joint proposal.

Labor leaders criticized enforcement provisions as too weak. The bill provides for "not more than one year imprisonment" or "a fine of not more than \$500."

The crowd, which filled the hearing room, seats and aisles, overflowed into the hall. Among those present to urge passage of the bill were Phil Hannah, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Federation of Labor; George Denucci, executive secretary of the Ohio CIO; Sidney Williams, executive secretary, Cleveland Urban League; Councilman William O. Walker of Cleveland; Louis Hahn, legislative agent, Cleveland CIO, and representatives of farm, civic and women's organizations.

Gen. Ike Asks Crimes Body Probe Horrors

LONDON, April 24 (UP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has asked the United Nations War Crimes Commission to send investigators to German horror camps, it was revealed today.

In Commons, War Minister Sir James Grigg rejected suggestions that the Allies take retaliatory measures against German prisoners for what was done to the Allied prisoners in German camps. Britain will abide by the Geneva Convention covering the treatment of prisoners.

Eisenhower's invitation to the commission cleared up doubt as to what the commission could do about investigating the atrocity camps found by Allied troops directly. The commission chairman, Lord Wright, said four days ago that it had no power for first-hand observation.

Twelve commission members, including Lord Wright and Allied officials, will leave London by plane Wednesday. They expect to spend some time at the Buchenwald and Belsen camps and possibly at Dachau, if the military situation permits. Their object is to question victims and to build legal cases for the trials of those responsible.

The House cheered a statement by Prime Minister Churchill that Britain was conveying its gratitude to Eisenhower for all the Americans have done and are doing for liberated British prisoners.

PARIS, April 24 (UP).—American legislators and editors who will visit German horror camps at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's request were ready to leave for Germany today.

The group, led by Sen. Alben Barkley, arrived in Paris yesterday.

Italian Romance Feeds Partisan Fire in Council

By HARRY RAYMOND

Pre-election partisan fur flew in the City Council yesterday when Minority leader Genevieve B. Earle reopened the case of Pharmacists Mate Frederick Brooks by reading a letter from Secretary of Navy Forrestal stating Mayor LaGuardia was in no way responsible for the arrest and subsequent detention of the sailor a month ago on charges brought by a girl in the Italian war theatre.

Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, objected to making the Forrestal letter part of the printed Council record, stating Mrs. Earle's move was political, since she backed the Mayor for reelection.

Mrs. Earle's attempt to show the Navy had acted on the Brooks case long before the Mayor had forwarded to the Navy Department a letter from the girl's father brought a one-hour barrage of anti-LaGuardia oratory from the majority side of the chamber.

Councilman Louis Cohen shouted



Joseph Stalin shown signing the Soviet-Polish treaty for mutual assistance and postwar collaboration. Among those present are M. Kalinin (second from the left) E. Osobka-Morawski, Polish premier (fourth); Andrei Vishinsky, Assistant Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs (fifth) and Wanda Wassilewska, noted Polish author (second from right).

Will Accept Yalta Backers In Govt., Says Poland Head

By JOHN GIBBONS

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, April 24.—Members of the Warsaw Government answered a barrage of questions fired by Anglo-American correspondents at a press conference this afternoon in the Polish Embassy here.

Opening the conference, President Boleslaw Bierut said: "The newly-concluded treaty [with the Soviet Union] is of extraordinary importance from the standpoint both of domestic and international policy."

First of all, it is a treaty of friendship. A glance at the map suffices to show the value of this friendship for Poland. The treaty ends centuries of old conflicts.

"The danger of new German aggression will live on into the post-war," the Polish President warned, "and, since geography placed Poland in central Europe, Poland would be the first to suffer. Peace in Poland is bound up with peace in other countries. Hence this treaty is of immense significance to the cause of general peace in Europe."

NO CONFLICT WITH YALTA

Prime Minister Edward Osobka-Morawski, replying to questions, said there are no secret clauses in

the treaty and that it conflicts in no way with the Yalta decisions.

"On our part," he said, "it was the outcome of popular demands which became more pronounced after the signing of the Soviet-Yugoslav treaty."

Britain and the United States were not notified before the treaty was signed, he pointed out, since no diplomatic relations exist between them and the Warsaw government. The Premier asserted that the Polish Government hoped to sign similar treaties with other European countries, including France.

No border problems exist between the Soviet Union and Poland, Osobka-Morawski said, and the matter of Teschen—which is not yet liberated—will be settled amicably with the Czechoslovak Government. As to its western borders, he said, the Warsaw Government wants the Neisse and Oder Rivers, with Stettin returned to Poland.

NO "MISSING DELEGATION"

As to the emigre government's story about its "missing delegation," both Bierut and Osobka-Morawski affirmed they knew nothing of any delegation, missing or otherwise.

The Premier declared emphatically that he sees no obstacle to reorganization of the Provisional Government as projected at Yalta. "We want to include in the government people who stand four-square for Yalta," he said.

Osobka-Morawski said that ex-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk "is not such an important matter, since his position is most unstable. He is no longer a member of the emigre government, no longer a leader of the Peasant Party."

Bierut added that some months ago collaboration offers had twice been made to Mikolajczyk by the Lublin Provisional Government but he rejected them.

The German minority question in Poland, Osobka-Morawski said, has been largely settled by the flight into Germany of "the majority of the minority." As for the Volksdeutsche who collaborated with the

fascists, he added, "they are now being made to rebuild what the Germans destroyed. They are living in barracks and receiving food for their labor."

Gen. Michal Rola-Zymierski, who flew to Moscow from the Berlin front on April 18, said a Polish division is taking part in the battle of Berlin. The 1st Polish Army, fighting between Berlin and the Oder, has suffered heavy losses, he revealed, but the morale of the men is splendid.

He told how a division en route to the front was joined by wounded officers who ran from a nearby hospital to take part in the Berlin battle. When the soldiers crossed the Oder, he said, they spontaneously planted banners in the bank bearing the inscription "Poland Frontier." Men of the 2d Polish Army did likewise when they forced the Neisse.

Asked about the exile government's "Home Army," Rola-Zymierski said that its rank and file are for the most part proving themselves loyal, patriotic Poles.

One of its two groups, however, known as the National Armed Forces, tried to inflame anti-Jewish pogroms in March and killed several Jews. When the 2d Polish Army crossed the Neisse, he said, three officers, secretly belonging to this National Guard outfit, spread rumors that the Germans were advancing and the Red Army retreating. The soldiers reported them and they were arrested.

"These remnants are numerically few and absolutely demoralized," he added.

Polish soldiers in the Allied armies, Rola-Zymierski said, fought bravely and "we should welcome their return home."

President Visits

Hull at Hospital

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).—President Truman visited former Secretary of State Hull at the Naval Medical Center today. The President spent about an hour with Hull.

The White House did not disclose any details of the visit.

Hull has been recuperating in the Naval Hospital ever since ill-health forced him to resign last year.

House Body Says Guilty Must Pay

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Summary punishment of all war criminals, including the heads of enemy states and guilty industrialists, was asked by the House Foreign Affairs Committee in a strong resolution today.

This is the first official declaration on the subject by any body of Congress. It was taken as 12 Senators and Representatives arrived in Europe to make an eye-witness report of Nazi atrocities, as the guests of Gen. Eisenhower.

The committee acted unanimously in executive session. Chairman Sol Bloom (D-NY) is attending the United Nations Conference in San Francisco as an American delegate.

Quick ratification by the House is anticipated by committee members. The resolution comes on the floor next Monday or Tuesday under the unanimous consent rule. Under this rule a measure is automatically accepted unless an objection is voiced. The resolution would then go before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The punishment resolution was actively supported by the CIO. It was presented by Rep. Necl King, Los Angeles Democrat, a veteran of World War I who was wounded in action.

NO EXEMPTIONS

The resolution, which is offered as a statement of American policy by Congress, disposes of legalistic objections that heads of state or subordinates obeying order cannot be punished for their crimes by other nations.

"It is the sense of Congress," says the declaration, "to determine no one exempt from trial or punishment by virtue of his status as head of any state, or as an official of any state, or as an industrialist or civilian, or by virtue of the fact that the acts involved were the acts of state or were performed under the compulsion of superior orders."

No Nazi could find asylum in Switzerland or Argentina or Spain if the policies set forth in this document are followed.

CONGRESS DELEGATION

The bipartisan Congressional delegation, that will tour Nazi concentration camps and torture chambers, includes Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky), Majority leader; Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga), acting Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee; Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R-Neb), Minority whip; Sen. C. Wayland Brooks, member, the Naval Affairs Committee, and Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass), another Naval Affairs member. The latter three were selected by Sen. Wallace H. White, Jr. (R-Me), Republican Minority Leader.

The six Representatives, selected by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex), include R. Ewing Thomson (D-Tex), James P. Richard (D-SC), Ed V. Izac, (D-Calif), James M. Mott (R-Ore), Dewey Short (R-Mo) and John M. Vorys (R-O).

Pankey to Sing At Garment Rally

Aubrey Pankey, talented musical artist, will sing at the United Nations rally, greeting San Francisco, which will be held for needle trades workers at noon today (Wednesday) at 36th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves., under the auspices of the Ladies Garment Center of the American Labor Party. Rep. A. Clayton Powell and other notables will speak.

British Back 3 Soviet Seats In World Body on Parley Eve



Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius leaves the capital for San Francisco with Alger Hiss, secretary general of the conference.



Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov boarding a plane in Washington to fly to the United Nations Conference.

Waves Magna Charta in Assault on Tariff Cuts

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Rep. Bertrand W. Gearhart (R-Cal), may have voted like a reactionary, but today he pictured himself as a second Patrick Henry, and implied Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, was a black reactionary.

It was Gearhart's turn to take Wallace to task for supporting the Doughton bill renewing the reciprocal trade agreements act and allowing a further 50 percent reduction in tariff rates.

Wallace had been pointing out that the initiative for lowering rates came from our business men, and that if the U. S. followed a policy of isolation, of self-containment, it would result in regimentation and giving up free enterprise.

"Our situation," said Wallace, "is similar now to that of England after the Napoleonic wars, when England created prosperity by taking an enlightened attitude toward trade."

"Do you remember Runnymede?" the indignant Gearhart demanded. Wallace allowed that he did remember the birthplace of the Magna Charta. "Do you remember the Constitution to our country?" continued Gearhart.

Gearhart continued: "The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is the first move in 1,500 years to take powers from the people and put them back in the hands of the executive." It meant, he said solemnly, that "democracy has failed." It was "the most reactionary act devised in 1,500 years."

By this time Wallace was grinning. "When certain manufacturers," he said, "are given the right noiselessly to tax the people, to get hundreds of millions of dollars through tariffs," he would not agree with the Congressman's definition that this constituted democracy.

"I share with the Congressman his high regard for the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights," said

Wallace, "but I remember that Thomas Jefferson said freedom from monopoly should be written in the Bill of Rights."

Rep. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va) congratulated Wallace. "You withstood the assault upon you," he said, "much better than a Virginia schoolteacher who was called before the authorities and asked if he believed the world was round or flat. 'Whichever you patrons prefer,' he said."

Earlier in the day, Rep. Harold Knutson (R-Minn), ranking minority member, apologized to Wallace for having told him he would withdraw a question and put it to a witness "of ordinary intelligence."

"I allowed my zeal to get the better of me," said Knutson. Wallace said he understood and accepted the apology in the spirit it was offered.

CARNEGIE, OTHER FRISCO RALLIES TONIGHT

NEW YORKERS, joining millions throughout the world in looking to today's opening of the San Francisco Conference, will pay tribute to the United Nations meeting with rallies over the entire city.

Heading the celebrations is tonight's mass meeting at 8 p. m. at Carnegie Hall, where leading representatives of government, business, labor and education will speak under the auspices of 34 civic, political and religious organizations.

Quentin Reynolds, author will be chairman. Speakers include Charles P. Taft of the Department of State; Rep. Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois; Past National Commander of the American Legion Ray Murphy;

BULLETIN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (UP).—Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov arrived in San Francisco by plane from Washington at 2:45 p.m., PWT (5:45 p.m., EWT) today.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (UP).—Clement R. Attlee, Britain's Deputy Prime Minister, said today that Great Britain intends to support the Soviet Union's demand for three votes in the Assembly of the World Security Organization.

He said at a press conference that the British will support the Soviet demand on the ground that the two Soviet states for which Moscow is seeking votes have their own foreign ministers and "therefore have the claim to be represented."

Attlee affirmed his confidence that the meeting would succeed—a sentiment in which he was joined by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa.

Smuts called San Francisco "the last battle of the war" and said only one thing was important—that the conference succeed. He minimized differences over detail.

He said there was give and take at Yalta on matters of secondary importance. San Francisco, he suggested, might well take the same approach.

BEGINS TOMORROW

The curtain goes up on formal proceedings at the conference at 4:30 p.m. (7:30 p.m., EWT) tomorrow when Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., calls the delegates of the 46 United Nations to order in the ornate San Francisco Opera House.

Meanwhile Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., announced late today that the four powers sponsoring the United Nations conference have agreed to support three proposals by the Chinese Government to amend the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

The proposed revisions:

1. That a charter for an international organization should provide specifically that adjustment or settlement of international disputes should be achieved "with due regard for principles of justice and international law."

2. The Assembly of the proposed International Organization should be responsible for initiating studies and making recommendations concerning the development and revision of the rules and principles of international law.

3. The proposed Economic and Social Council should specifically provide for the promotion of educational and other forms of cultural cooperation.

Stettinius was the first of the Big Three Foreign Secretaries to arrive here. He stepped from an airplane at 10:47 a.m. (1:47 p.m., EWT). He refused to answer questions of newsmen, but issued a formal statement expressing confidence in the success of the conference.

Frisco Plenary Sessions Will Begin Today

By FREDERICK V. FIELD

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The areas of agreement and dispute will be fully placed before the United Nations conference on International Organization by early next week. Beginning tomorrow heads of each delegation will give the position of his country to a series of plenary meetings.

The conference will be organized on an 8-hour 5-day week basis so that by next Monday or Tuesday all speeches will have been completed. The focus will then shift to the four commissions and their various committees and subcommittees where the real work of shaping an international security organization capable of handling the problems facing the United Nations will take place.

I asked Huntington Gilchrist, executive officer of the commission on the Assembly which will handle the difficult problem of trusteeship, whether commissions themselves would decide on the scope of their work.

His answer makes it clear that the conference steering committee, composed of the heads of all delegations, as well as a small executive committee will make all political decisions. The commissions will deal with only those questions which are handed down to them.

It is quite possible that this conference will be much shorter than at first anticipated. The earlier idea of giving full scope for the airing of all views, good and bad, which might turn into an international free-for-all, is giving way to a more closely knit and organized effort.

Lewis Merrill, president, CIO United Office and Professional Workers; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute; Robert Schrank, president, New York State Council of the AFL-Machinists Union; B. W. DuBois, of the Independent Bankers Association; and Oscar L. Ewing, vice-president of the National Democratic Committee.

Tickets, 25c to \$1.20, are available at the Carnegie Hall box office; Americans United, 475 Fifth Avenue; Independent Citizens Committee for the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Room 170, Hotel Astor; and at Parlor H, Murray Hill Hotel, 112 Park Ave.

Other rallies tonight include:

- North Shore Interfaith and Interracial Committee rally, 8:30 p. m., Big George's Garden, 106-15 Northern Blvd, Corona, L. I.
- Mt. Eden Center rally, 8:15 p. m., Morris Avenue and 173 St., the Bronx.
- Americans United rally, 8 p. m., Morris High School, Boston Road and 166 St.
- Americans United rally, 8 p. m., Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush and Church Ave., Brooklyn.
- Tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt by the Local Joint Executive Board, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, 2:30 p. m., Manhattan Center, 311 W. 34 St., Manhattan.

Army Outline on Fascism Warns Of Redbaiters

The War Department has supplied 175,000 orientation and education officers with an expose of the nature of fascism and how to combat it, for use in America's armed services.

The outline, issued under date of March 24, adds a new and powerful weapon to the military arms with which Yanks now combat the Axis on a global scale.

A foreword singles out for special emphasis these points:

1. Fascism is more likely to come to power at a time of economic crisis.
2. Fascism inevitably leads to war.
3. It can come in any country.
4. We can best combat it by making our democracy work.

Fundamental in its approach, though brief in its presentation, the outline tells the GIs what fascism, how it came to power, how it destroys labor and small business.

Its conclusion is a ringing appeal for fulfillment of citizenship responsibilities in a democracy, described as a "365-days-a-year job, requiring the active participation and best judgment of every citizen in the affairs of his nation, and his country's relations with the world."

Defining fascism, the outline puts it simply:

"Fascism is government by the few and for the few," it says. "The objective is seizure and control of the economic, political, social and cultural life of the state."

Fascism came to power in Germany, Italy and Japan "at a time of social and economic unrest," the outline continues.

Fascists, who promised all-things to all men, used force to stifle opposition, beat, tortured and killed their opposition, the manual adds.

Lenin Volume Published Today

International Publishers announces publication today of a new volume in the Collected Works of V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, dealing with the first crucial year of the Soviet republic.

With the publication of this volume (Vol. 23), International makes available to American readers the seventh volume in the Collected Works. This volume is edited by Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers.

The current volume contains many striking contemporary parallels. It deals with the period of the struggle against Imperial Germany and the German "robber peace" dictated at Brest-Litovsk; the gathering counter-revolution and civil war; the founding of the Red Army; the beginnings of economic reconstruction and the consolidation of Soviet power despite the problems and difficulties that beset the Soviet republic during the turbulent year from March 1918 to March 1919.

News Capsules

Explosion on Liberty Ship

The War Shipping Administration investigated yesterday a boiler-room explosion in Philadelphia that ripped steel plating from the sides of the 10,000-ton Liberty ship S.S. JOHN CARVER, injuring eight persons and causing the vessel's stern to sink 25 feet in the Delaware River.

BYRON PRICE, director of the Office of Censorship, submitted his resignation to President Truman yesterday, but the President in-

It explains fascism's policy of divide-and-rule:

"... They played the political, religious, social and economic groups against each other and seized power while these groups struggled against each other."

Fascists are anti-union because, without organization, workers "could be driven to work longer and harder for less and less money" and thus those who "subsidized and rank fascism could grow richer," the document continues.

"By wiping out all internal competition—especially the small and medium-sized business firms—profits were increased still higher for the handful on top. In some cases, the fascists then gobbled control of the top corporations. The living standards of the masses of the people declined, of course. As they earned less and less, they were able to buy less and less of the goods they produced..."

Most Americans, says the manual, like to be good neighbors but the germs of fascism are present here, too.

"We have had our hooded gangs, Black Legions, Silver Shirts and racial and religious bigots," it comments. "All of them, in the name of Americanism, have used undemocratic methods and doctrines which experience has shown can be properly identified as 'fascist.'"

WHO IS A FASCIST?

You can't expect American fascists to identify themselves, the outline tells the orientation officers. Rather these will hide under "super-patriotism" and "super-Americanism." The outline recommends three ways to spot them:

1. Pitting religious, racial and economic groups against one another. That's the "device of the divide and conquer technique used by Hitler."
2. Fascism "cannot tolerate such religious and ethical concepts as the brotherhood of man." It adds that "right now our native fascists are spreading anti-British, anti-Soviet, anti-French and anti-United Nations propaganda."
3. Red-baiting. The manual comments on that favorite fascist technique this way:

"It is accurate to call a member of a communist party a 'communist.' For short, he is often called a 'Red.' Indiscriminate pinning of the label 'Red' on people and proposals which one opposes is a common political device. It is a favorite trick of native as well as foreign fascists."

The way to prevent fascism from developing in the U. S. is by making our democracy work and by actively cooperating to preserve world peace and security, the outline concludes.

sisted that Price remain at his post.

Veterans are prompt in repaying funds borrowed under the New Jersey State Veterans' Loan Plan, Dr. Charles R. Erdman, Commissioner of the Department of Economic Development in New Jersey, reported yesterday. The plan has been in operation for 10 months. Applications by 316 veterans for a total of \$637,925 had been approved up to last week.

2 Men Who Made the Sea Battleground Against Hitler

By BILL MARDIO

Two 50-year-old men—one, a massive Dane who's known no other life than that of seaman—the other, a tall, lean garment worker—have found common ground in the ranks of those who "keep 'em sailing."

Kristian Christensen torpedoed four times in World War 1, and twice again this war, believes that "we should be damn strict with Germany and see she gets no chance to rebuild her armaments industry."

Sam Nadelman, ILGWU worker the past 35 years, joined the National Maritime Union in 1943, and shuttled troops across the English Channel seven times during the Normandy invasion. "There was a job to do," he declared.

Since he first signed with a Danish freighter back in 1906, Kristian Christensen has been riding the waves all over the world. "And I'll never do anything else," he cheerfully vows.

TWO WARS

"Yes, there is plenty difference between the type of danger that confronted seamen in the first World War, and that of this war. Last time we were hit by subs only," Christensen noted. "This war we've had to buck enemy bombers, torpedo planes, destroyers and PT boats."

But the risk is well worth it if fascism can be scuttled forever, the quiet oiler affirmed. Right now Christensen is doing "a little political action." Since he hit the beach March 26, the big broad-backed Danish sailor has visited dozens of congressmen in regards to the Seamen's Bill of Rights.

And Sam Nadelman is playing an active part in pushing through support for this same Bill of Rights. Though he'd spent all his life in the garment industry, Sam is now thoroughly aware of the

House Okays High Award for FDR

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).

The House Judiciary Committee approved legislation today to award the nation's highest decoration, the Medal of Honor, to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt posthumously.

The bill was offered by House Democratic Leader John S. McCormack, Mass.

A Senate bill also has been introduced proposing the Medal of Honor for Mr. Roosevelt.

need to offer merchant seamen the same type of legislative consideration given members of the official armed forces. Nadelman knows a sailor's risks first-hand. On November 11, 1944, his boat struck a mine near Le Havre, and Sam suffered a bad concussion.

SOVIET RELIEF

When brought home to the states, he was hospitalized four months. Released from the sickbed only a short while ago, the lanky Jewish worker has also been aiding the NMU's drive to send relief to families of Soviet merchant seamen.

But with three sons to inspire him: Saul, who's been in North Africa, Italy, and Germany; Jack, discharged from the Marines after being wounded in the Solomons; and another 19-year-old boy in the merchant marine—well, Mr. Nadelman's been getting rather restless.

So, with a doctor's okay, he shipped out again this week.

And that's the story of two different guys, Sam Nadelman and Kristian Christensen, who discovered that in a people's war there isn't much difference between an ex-cementer from a raincoat factory, and an old sea-dog from Denmark.

New Japanese Drive in China

CHUNGKING, April 24 (UP).—Japanese troops have opened a new drive in South China believed aimed at the American airbase of Poseh and, despite Chinese counterattacks in central and north Central China, enemy attacks against other American airbases appeared to be making progress.

A Chinese communique announced that fighting flared in northern Kwangsi province Sunday when the Japanese, inactive there since last December, opened a new drive south of Hoshi, seemingly aimed at Poseh, 140 miles to the southwest. The Chinese said the enemy was driven back.

2,000 Quit Work At Kelsey Plant

DETROIT, April 24 (UP).—War production was halted at the main plant of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. today when more than 2,000 workers walked out in protest against the discharge of 13 employees.

The 13 employees, including seven minor officials of the United Auto Workers, were dismissed yesterday for aiding in the ejection of two foremen.

Army Men 42 Or Over Can Ask Discharge

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).

The War Department announced today that Army enlisted men 42 or older may be discharged from the service upon application.

Applications for discharge by such men will be rejected only if they are undergoing disciplinary action or require further medical or surgical treatment, the War Department said.

Eligible soldiers overseas who apply will be returned to the United States for discharge at the earliest practicable date.

The War Department estimated approximately 50,000 soldiers were eligible to apply.

The new policy does not apply to officers, but there already is provision for surplus officers to be discharged.

The Navy said it planned no such blanket discharge moves until the Japanese war has been won, but would continue to judge each discharge request on its merits.

Biddle for Leasing Surplus War Plants

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).

Attorney General Francis Biddle today recommended the lease of surplus war plants rather than their immediate sale in order to make a fairer determination of their ultimate price and encourage bidding by small business.

The value of the property should be determined by its facilities for providing employment and opportunity for new enterprise, Biddle said. The bid of a purchaser who intends to close a plant to keep it out of competition should be rejected, he maintained.

Meat Black Market Bared; Hearing Today

Black market meat rings in the east were exposed this week at Congressional committee hearings in Boston and Pittsburgh, while labor, consumer and other groups are preparing to present concrete proposals at a similar congressional committee hearing to be held today in New York.

The New York hearing, headed by Rep. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, will open at 9:30 a. m. and will continue all day at the Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Ave. and 45 St.

At the Pittsburgh hearing yesterday, Ray Sprigle, reporter for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, testified he posed as the head of a flourishing black market at the Dravo Shipyards in order to contact the black-market ring. He said that in eight days he purchased 2,100 pounds of beef, pork loins, bacon, lamb, veal and butter from the black market. The Oswald & Hess Co., a local packing firm, he declared, had "fixed it" to enable him to purchase meat from certain dealers.

In Boston, Rep. Christian A. Herter (R-Mass.) declared testimony at the House committee hearing there indicated a "fantastically large" amount of meat is entering the black market in New England.

He made the statement after regional OPA meat ration officer Frederick W. Lake testified at a public hearing that the total of non-Federally-inspected meat in January and February, 1944, was 14,900,000 pounds, while this year the amount jumped to 29,400,000 pounds.

In New York tomorrow, proposals to be presented will include a larger enforcement staff, inclusion of all foods under price control ceilings, adoption of standardization principles, methods to compel production of low cost items, etc.

Giles Heads Pacific Army Air Forces

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, deputy commander of the Army Air Forces and Chief of Air Staff, has been named Commanding General of Army Air Forces in the Pacific Ocean areas, the War Department announced today.

He will be succeeded in his Air Force posts here by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, who has commanded the Mediterranean Allied Air Force since December, 1943.

Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, who has been Commanding General of the 12th Air Force, will succeed Eaker.

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Union Lookout

- Collectors on Wheels
- NMU Story Makes Colliers

by Dorothy Loeb



CIO sound trucks, touring the city for used garments to help the United National Clothing Collection Drive, are making big hauls. At just one stop at 116 St. and Rockaway Beach Blvd., Queens, a truck picked up more than 100 pairs of shoes, all soled, heeled and even shined, ready to be carted away. A shoemaker had heard the truck's message. The cache represented shoes unclaimed over the years. Six CIO trucks, touring the five boroughs, broadcast recordings by stage and screen stars, then pick up clothing needed so desperately by the war-stricken people of the world.

A labor-management rally greeting the opening of the San Francisco Conference will be held at noon today (Wednesday) in the wholesale shoe market at Duane St. and West Broadway. Employers as well as Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65 are sponsors. They have voluntarily extended workers' lunch hours for the rally. . . . David Gordon, formerly chairman of the educational committee of UE Local 1225, now in service in France, is reported wounded in action. The local recently received a letter from him. . . . The joint CIO-AFL Union Organization for Social Service of Camden, N. J., has been granted \$27,395 by the Federal Works Agency for its child-care program, under the Lanham Act. The labor social service body is a member of the Camden Community Chest and provides a case-work service for the community as well as for union members.

Collier's Magazine last week carried a picture story of the National Maritime Union's leadership training school. The story brings a message of constructive labor activity to thousands of readers, many of whom probably have a biased view of what unions do and how they operate. . . . Perhaps other unions will be able to get stories of their achievements across in publications with national circulation that up to now haven't been famous for their handling of labor subjects. . . . Without sensation but with a fair degree of regularity, layoffs have been hitting Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. yards at Kearny and Port Newark, N. J., lately. Kearny workers call a layoff "Yaba" and many a wall suddenly blossoms with the inscription: "Yaba slept here last night." Local 16, CIO Marine and Shipbuilders, is seeking management cooperation on a shorter work-week to prevent unnecessary hardship.

The CIO Union of Engineering and Technical Employees won a National Labor Relations Board election, 36 to 9, recently at Gielow, Inc., naval architects and marine engineers. . . . Stage for Action, which includes many laborites among its directors, will hold a benefit theater party May 11. The play is Common Ground, by Edward Chodorov. . . . CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers report an NLRB victory at Precision Scientific Co., Chicago. On three earlier occasions, the AFL was on the ballot. This time, AFL representatives said they were "not interested" and wished the CIO "lots of luck." . . . The National Negro Congress has issued a well-documented and thoroughly interesting pamphlet on Negro workers and their employment opportunities after the war. It sells for a nickel and you can get it from the Congress, 307 Lenox Ave., New York 27. It strikes me as well worth reading, especially by labor leaders.

Grand Jury to Probe Wright Local Ex-Heads

Special to the Daily Worker

PATERSON, N. J., April 24.—Supreme Court Justice Harry Heher today ordered the April grand jury of Passaic County to investigate the situation that led to the removal of 34 officers of the Wright Aeronautical Local of the United Automobile Workers for alleged misuse of funds, to determine if a crime was committed.

Prosecutor Manfield Anlicke is to get in contact with the UAW's international officers to obtain the evidence upon which the men were ousted from office.

Meanwhile, regional director Charles Kerrigan, who was temporarily placed in charge of the local, announced that a meeting will soon be called of the union's representatives and the election committee, to arrange for a local election.

The ousted officers, for the most part red-baiters, inciters of strikes and otherwise noted for irresponsibility, held a meeting and issued a statement vowing that they will

"fight" the international's action. An indication of what they may be planning is the talk from a number of them of "quitting" the CIO or warming up to the "independent" unions. Their ability to sway any workers but themselves is very much questioned, however.

Detroit Reclassified by WMC as Layoffs Increase

DETROIT, April 24.—Layoffs are beginning to hit Detroit plants, spotlighting the necessity for rapid reconversion planning and action.

The War Manpower Commission has reclassified the Detroit area from Group 1, where the labor market is at its tightest, to Group 2, which officially designates a greater supply of labor.

Most spectacular news in the lay-off situation is the scheduled Aug. 1 closedown of the Willow Run government bomber plant operated by the Ford Motor Co. The CIO United Auto Workers has called a national emergency Ford conference to deal with problems raised by this projected shutdown. The shop, which once employed a peak of 67,000, now has about 20,000 on the payroll, and

there are 10,000 in the armed services who formerly worked there.

About Willow Run's future, J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, commented: "We are working on the problem of what other things can be made there."

A few days after the Willow Run news broke, mass layoffs were announced at Murray Corp., Briggs Manufacturing Co. and Hudson Motor Car Co. and other less important shops. At Murray, management said the layoff had been held

down to 800, but UAW officials said the figure was closer to 2,900.

Some steps toward reconversion are actually under way in various plants, but planning as yet is not general and is not based on labor-management co-operation to any extent. Tool and die makers in some shops are reporting assignment to nonwar jobs, and other workers report that some auto plants are clearing entire floors of war work, moving war operations into other buildings.

Carries Union Card Through 18 Months of Nazi Shellfire

By HERBERT KLEIN

Wireless to Federated Press

NEAR NUERNBERG, Germany. (FP).—German shellfire or not, Pvt. J. Amuso of 120 Byrnes Ave., Rome, N. Y., after 2½ years in the army still carries in his pocket his membership card in Building & Construction Trades Council 442 (AFL) of Rome and vicinity, signed by Fred Tady, business agent.

Around Amuso's belt hang pliers,

knife and tools indicating his tough essential army job—wireman. He's a member of a group of less than 20 GIs stringing wire for all communications of the 3d Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, part of the famed 3d Division. They work under fire with "wire in one hand and gun in the other" right up to the forward observation posts.

Already about five men have been lost from Amuso's outfit. He's been

on the job 18 months, through Anzio, the rest of Italy, France and now Germany. "How many miles of wire have I strung?" He hit his head with his hand in mock despair while his buddies grinned back "Boy, I can't even guess, but nights I dream of wire, wire, wire."

When it's over, Amuso is going back to Rome, N. Y., where he served his apprenticeship in bricklaying and other trades during construction of the Rome airport.

AFLers Debate Executive Council Policy

A debate on AFL policy toward labor unity at home and world labor unity abroad is being waged in the pages of the official organ of the Federation's Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Hyman Gordon, president of the union's Local 107, argues the case for cooperation with CIO and AFL participation in the World Trade Union Federation, now being organized, in the January-February issue of the publication, and A. N. Weinberg, manager of the union's Local 299, takes issue with him in a defense of the executive council in the current (March-April) edition of the publication.

Gordon, 25 years a leader in the union, demands a "realistic" approach to CIO.

"It is time the AFL abandoned its superior attitude toward the CIO and its usual offer to the prodigal son to 'come back to the House of Labor,'" he wrote.

"Can't we realize that this son is a grown-up boy now and wears long pants? . . . The division in the ranks of organized labor in America can comfort and strengthen only the dark forces of reaction which are always striving to destroy all organizations and institutions built by the workers."

LABOR UNITY

No matter what the differences between CIO and AFL, unity can be won if labor needs "are determined first of all by the needs and aspirations of the American people," Gordon asserted.

He expressed disappointment in AFL leaders' failure to send delegates to the World Trade Union Conference.

"We think they missed the boat," he said. "We deplored the isolationist stand taken at the convention. We think the leadership of the AFL should begin to keep pace with events and recognize that the era of isolationism is gone. The heads of nations are united on a common program for world victory and peace. Labor

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must be united on a world scale, too."

In the same issue, Gordon called for extension of labor-management cooperation, developed during the war, to the postwar, and recommended that the union develop a plan to keep the industry at peak employment.

In his rebuttal, Weinberg argues that "organic" unity must precede joint AFL-CIO cooperation, contending that there cannot be "political unity" where there are jurisdictional conflicts.

On the international scene, Weinberg repeats familiar executive council claims that the London conference is "another dual movement, intended to disrupt the International Federation of Trade Unions."

Harry Hopkins' Status Unchanged

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).—Harry L. Hopkins for the time being is still a special assistant to the President, the White House revealed today.

Eben Ayers, a White House press attache, when questioned about Hopkins' status, said, "Status quo."

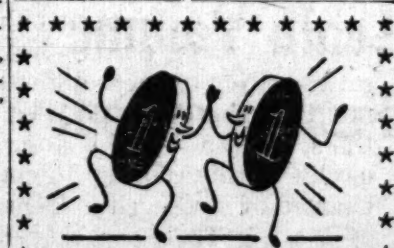
Hopkins has been ill at his home here since he returned from the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., for the funeral of the late President Roosevelt.

Fay and Bove Out on Bail Pending Appeal

Joseph S. Fay and James Bove, AFL leaders accused of conspiracy and extortion, were at liberty under bail of \$25,000 each yesterday pending appeal.

Justice Isidor Wasservogel granted a certificate of reasonable doubt, making the appeal possible. He upheld two defense contentions, one concerning legal questions raised by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan in questioning character witnesses, and another concerning a possible judicial error that might have been committed when the trial court turned down the jury foreman's request for a postponement of a reading of testimony.

Fay and Bove were convicted in Supreme Court March 15 on charges of extorting money from contractors on the New York City \$300,000,000 Delaware water project. They had been in Rikers Island penitentiary since April 5, when Justice William H. Munson imposed sentence of a year in the city penitentiary and seven and a half to 15 years in Sing Sing.



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A Well-Timed Conference

IT IS a curious and happy symbolism that the San Francisco conference should open as a major phase of the war against fascism draws to a close. The Red Army tightens its grip on the world capital of the aggressors. The once invincible Nazi legions and the great booty-laden cities of Germany fall before the onrushing Allied troops.

Important tasks remain, the wiping out of the last citadels of Nazi strength, final victory over Japan, destruction of fascism everywhere. But the delegates to San Francisco meet in the sure knowledge that Soviet and American armies are joining over the mortally wounded homeland of the war criminals.

It is appropriate also that the conference should be preceded by the discovery on the part of many American newspapers and large sections of American public opinion of the barbarism of the Nazi enemy.

The San Francisco conference does not, however, meet to punish the war criminals or to decide the fate of Germany or to formulate the peace. This is left for other United Nations organizations. But it does meet to develop the ways and means of keeping the peace of the world in our time and for many generations to come.

It meets with a substantial body of agreement between the Big Three as first formulated at Dumbarton Oaks and later elaborated at Yalta. It meets with the passionate support of millions of men and women in every land who yearn for a world free from war.

Unsolved Problems

Unsolved problems, of course, remain as the delegates gather at San Francisco. There is the question of whether the functioning and democratic government of Poland should be given representation prior to the inclusion of other political groups as agreed at Yalta. There is the question of whether Argentina, which has experienced so sudden a conversion from the closest association with Nazi Germany, should be seated. There are the issues arising from a whole series of amendments, some innocent and some dangerous, to the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

It should be neither shocking nor surprising that there are problems. If there were no problems, it would hardly be necessary to have a San Francisco conference or an effective security organization.

The real danger is not the existence of differences between the major powers, but the willful manipulation and exaggeration of these differences. The disturbing thing is not that there are detailed amendments to Dumbarton Oaks, but that there is an organized attempt by powerful circles in this country to change the fundamental course charted by Roosevelt at Teheran and Yalta based on unity of the Big Three, on cooperation between capitalist and socialist nations.

Dangerous Demagogues

It is bad enough that politicians like ex-President Hoover and Senator Vandenberg, who never recognized the danger of fascist aggression and opposed doing anything about it, should now piously proclaim their interest in collective security and lasting peace.

But it is even worse that many people who should know better give tacit or direct approval to the Hoover-Vandenberg amendments designed to undermine the area of agreement already reached during the war, to undermine the unity of the Big Three.

Too many politicians and editorial writers, who have never shown much interest in democracy before, are suddenly concerned with assuring the people of Poland and Romania and other Eastern European countries democratic governments—apparently modeled after the "democracies" of Spain and Argentina.

Too many newspapers gleefully proclaim on the basis of their own hidden desires that President Truman is cracking down on the Soviet Union.

The San Francisco conference meets in the United States, and it is in the United States that the ultimate decision on the effectiveness of the conference will be made. For it is the United States Senate and American public opinion which will in the last analysis determine whether there is to be durable international cooperation.

We Americans have dedicated our hearts to the proposition that lasting peace must be built as a monument to our dead Commander-in-Chief, to our fallen soldiers and sailors and servicemen. Now we must dedicate our minds and our understanding and our daily effort.

San Francisco will build surely and well if it builds on the foundations of the Big Three unity erected at Teheran and Yalta. It will build for the ages if we determine that the work of President Roosevelt shall not have been in vain.



Tories Menace Postwar Economy

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WITH the war against Germany racing to a victorious end and with Japan showing increasing signs of military distress, the question of a government program to prevent an industrial collapse in the postwar period, in our country and throughout the world, is daily becoming more urgent.

The main task still remains to keep pouring men and munitions into the battlefields of Europe and the Far East; to smash Germany and Japan with all the mighty power of the United States and its Allies. At the same time, looking forward to victory, we must keep our eyes also on the steps that are being taken for the postwar economic shape-up.

Displaying his customary wisdom, President Roosevelt, whose recent death shocked the civilized world, was keenly conscious of this vital economic problem, and through his speeches and the proposals of leading Administration spokesmen he laid before the American people an elaborate economic program, designed, in addition to financing the war, to transform production smoothly from a wartime to a peacetime basis and to assure the necessary high levels of mass purchasing power.

But the reactionary elements in Congress and throughout the country have sabotaged Mr. Roosevelt's economic program so effectively that little or none of it has gone into effect. Consequently, the country is now quite unprepared economically to cope with the problems of the war's end. The urgency of these problems is emphasized by the recent statement of Mr. Krug, head of the War Production Board, to the effect that the end of the war against Germany, which may be a matter only of weeks, will bring about a heavy cutback in war production.

Bill Of Rights

Mr. Roosevelt provided the basis for his long-range economic program in his famous New Economic Bill of Rights, which called for, among other things, the right of the worker to a job at a decent wage, his right to a home, to an education, to adequate social security. The President amplified this basic program further by his

60,000,000 jobs proposals, which provided for a government works program to supplement private industry, thus to guarantee full production and full employment. Mr. Roosevelt's economic program received further expression in the Bretton Woods plan to develop world trade, in his recent demand for tariff reductions up to 50 percent and in the economic charter (with implied big loans) that was presented to the Pan-American Conference a few weeks ago in Mexico City. A billion dollar loan was also contemplated for China. Roosevelt's economic proposals were still further concretized by the development of a broad program of international relief to the liberated peoples, by the Hancock-Byrnes-Baruch reports on industrial reconversion, by the Murray full-employment bill, by the Murray-Wagner-Dingell social insurance bill and by the extension of Lend-Lease into the early postwar period. As a major means for implementing this economic program, President Roosevelt nominated Henry A. Wallace for the post of Secretary of Commerce.

Obstruction In Congress

But Congress, in this session and the previous one, has played ducks and drakes with this comprehensive and vitally necessary economic program, without substituting anything constructive in its place. The reactionary minority who are thus paralyzing the action of Congress have nothing but sneers for President Roosevelt's New Economic Bill of Rights and his plan to insure 60,000,000 jobs. They are also now holding up the vital Bretton Woods agreement and will torpedo it if they can. They scoff at any serious efforts to reduce the tariff, and they have the Murray full employment bill and the Murray-Wagner-Dingell social insurance bill safely on ice. Their narrow attitude has prevented Latin America and China from receiving as yet the planned big industrialization loans scheduled for them. They have also restricted Lend-Lease solely to the period of actual military operations. Roosevelt's \$10 billion tax bill, too, they

cut to less than \$2 billions, and it had to be passed over his veto. Finally, the request of the USSR for \$6 billion in trade credits, which is most vital for future American prosperity, has been held up for a full year because of congressional antagonism.

Program Mangled

About the only parts of the whole Roosevelt domestic and foreign economic program that Congress has adopted are (a) the very moderate Hull reciprocal trade agreements policy; (b) the UNRRA relief program on a pinch-penny basis, and (c) a distorted application of the Baruch-Hancock-Byrnes proposals for the reconversion of industry to a peacetime basis. In the latter proposals they cut out all real protection for the workers, but they saw to it carefully that the employers were amply shielded in the changeover period. Mr. Roosevelt signed this inadequate reconversion bill only under protest. To cap their sabotage of the Administration's economic plans, the reactionaries refused to endorse Mr. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce until after they had first shorn his office of much of its power by taking the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and other government financial bodies away from his control.

In short, Congress has either rejected outright or cut to pieces the elaborate and fundamentally correct economic policies proposed by President Roosevelt and other authoritative Administration spokesmen. They have thus left the country dangerously exposed to the economic hurricanes that may blow when the war comes to an end.

Moreover, the reactionaries, the Hoovers, Vandenberg, Wheelers, Hearsts, Deweys, etc., have done this deliberately. It is the logical result of their "free enterprise," "no government intervention in industry" policies. They expect a deep economic crisis at the end of this war, and their policies tend to create just such a crisis. Indeed, they figure that in a great industrial slump they would be in a favorable position.

(Continued on Page 9)

—Worth Repeating—

LEND LEASE had as its main purpose the winning of the war, says the New York Times of April 24, stating in part: The Canadians have a more useful and less confusing term to describe the assistance they have given. They call it "mutual aid." And that is exactly what it is. Mutual aid does not carry the implication of repayment or return of material which seems to be implied in the term Lend Lease. . . . The Russian Army in Berlin is the main benefit we derived from Lend Lease. It is adequate.

A New Wind Blows in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.

A COUPLE of months ago the Oklahoma State Senate voted to repeal the law which required that all state officials declare themselves against "communism." This action deserves much more attention than it received at the time. After all, Oklahoma was the scene not so long ago of one of America's worst demonstrations of Hitler-like witch hunts in the infamous "book-burning" of Marxist and other progressive literature. Yet here we find Oklahoma doing something which marks a tremendous step forward in the integration of the Communists into the life of the nation.

One of the greatest crimes against the rights of Americans has been the denial of employment by the Federal, state and local governments of otherwise qualified persons who might have "objectionable" economic or political views which could be labeled "communist." The action of the Oklahoma Senate is recognition of the harm done by such discrimination and points the way toward similar corrective action by other Federal and state legislative bodies.

by David Carpenter

WHY did the Oklahoma State Senate do this?

Was it because the legislators believed that there were state officials who were not against "communism" and might be embarrassed by having to make such declarations? Of course not. Was it because the Communists in Oklahoma had become so strong that they could influence the thinking of the state senators? Of course not. The Communists in Oklahoma are still a tiny minority.

The reason for this action was the change in the thinking of the state senators and their recognition of the interrelationship between the international and internal affairs of the United States. In announcing the story on page one, the Daily Oklahoman had a box which read: "Senate Appeals Soviet Union." And that newspaper editorialized as follows:

"It marked another turn of sentiment, as the Senators would have considered it certain political suicide to make such statements four years ago when the 'Red hunt' was on."

WHAT did the Senators say? One, Senator Nance of Purcell, owner of a string of news-

papers, spoke of the changes that had taken place because of the war and the prospects of trade with the Soviet Union after the war. Another, Senator Logan of Lawton, held up a newspaper headlining the fact that the Red Army was 39 miles from Berlin, and commented. "That's my speed." A third, Senator Rinehart, said, "We are rubbing out something we did inadvisedly. We know we went on a witch-hunt."

These state legislators saw that one could not be anti-Communist in their own state and be allied to Communists in the Soviet Union. They saw the benefits of cooperation between the Communists of other nations and the people of the United States in winning this war against Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism. They saw the importance of cooperation with the Communists of other nations in the postwar period in order to improve their own state economically. And they saw that the continuance of "anti-communism" in Oklahoma was a barrier to international cooperation.

So the Oklahoma Senate voted to repeal the anti-communist law by a vote of 26 to 8. Many liberals could take a lesson from these conservative legislators.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Farm Workers

Write to Truman

Camden, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter which the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America, CIO, sent to President Truman:

The death of President Roosevelt has come as a tragic shock to the workers of the world. To us, it is an immediate and personal loss. We, the workers of Local 80, FTA, CIO, pledge ourselves to his program of complete victory and lasting peace.

We are doubly encouraged by your stand to carry forward his program, and we pledge our unqualified and whole-hearted support to you in the rough and difficult path that lies ahead.

ANTHONY VALENTINE,
President & Business Agent
Local 80 FTA, CIO

Applause for
Alaska

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Just as soon as the war is over I expect to take a trip to the Land of the Yukon. You will want to know why. Here is the reason.

Recently there was held the fifteenth session of the Territorial Legislature at Juneau, Alaska. The men gathered at the meeting pondered over a bill termed The Alaska Anti-Discrimination Bill aimed at easing the employability of Indians, Eskimos and others of the minority groups now living in the Territory. On Feb. 16, 1941, Gov. Ernest T. Greuning of Alaska signed the bill after it was passed.

What is good and sufficient for the wide open spaces of Alaska is certainly adequate for Cadillac Square, Detroit, Mich., or Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa., or even our own home city and state and Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

This opens a new field of potential legislation for the other bicameral houses in the 47 states with the exception of New York state to follow.

Good work Alaska! You are to be acclaimed for this fearless bit of progressive legislation.

JACOB SACKS

No Tears
For Pinky?

Astoria, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The irresponsible Pinky Rankin really got plugged this time, and he deserved it. Under whose orders does he undertake these perilous missions, anyhow? Eisenhower's? DeGaulle's? Tito's?

Does he notify his draft board every time he changes his address? Is he 4F? Wouldn't he be doing more good in a war job? I wonder if all Daily Worker readers are as curious about this adventurer as I am.

I haven't forgiven him since he beat up a member of the French underground a couple of years back. He is nothing but a presumptuous American schoolboy, invading foreign countries and showing them how to run their business, and where the hell did he learn to be such a great commando, may I ask?

Yours for a funny comic strip.
B. HANDELSMAN

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Let's Face It

THERE must be an awful lot of confusion in the minds of some people as the historic United Nations Conference for International Organization (UNCIO) gets under way today.

I am thinking specifically of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Not very long ago, Gov. Dewey acclaimed the position taken toward the conference by Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, well-known Michigan Republican who is a delegate. You will remember, of course, that Sen. Vandenberg demanded that the Dumbarton Oaks draft of a world organization charter be amended in a subtle, but distinct, anti-Soviet direction.

Gov. Dewey insisted that the Vandenberg position be adopted as official Republican policy, and so it was.

But Gov. Dewey and the Republican Party are also guided by John Foster Dulles, the New York Governor's brain-truster in foreign affairs. Dulles has been selected as an adviser to the American delegation, in line with bipartisan policy.

So it would seem that Mr. Dulles and Sen. Vandenberg should more or less jibe in their respective attitudes on UNCIO. Yet compare their two positions as expressed Sunday.

Dulles made a speech that day in which he insisted that Dumbarton Oaks actually is a very weak beginning for a world security organization. What is needed is a body of international law which will bind all nations to



by Max Gordon

do certain things. The international organization should have the power to make laws for all nations and should have a police force that will enforce these laws without having to get prior agreement by vote. In short, he projected a world organization in which each nation would be like a state in our own union. He actually used that example.

SEN. VANDENBERG, it turned out, was of an entirely different mind. He was all for a world security body but wanted it known that he was against "hauling the flag down from the capitol," against any injury to "American self-interest."

Confusing, isn't it, with one Dewey brain-truster wanting "world state" and the other insisting that American sovereignty not be interfered with? Actually, however, it is simply an illustration of a well-known political game, the simultaneous attack from the "right" and from the "left." Dulles' position is a sample of the "perfectionism" against which President Roosevelt warned us before he died.

Since Gov. Dewey is an old hand at that sort of political game, maybe he hasn't really been confused by it after all.

Editorials appearing on the opposite page have more than once called attention to the fact that these maneuvers of Vandenberg, Dulles, and particularly Hoover, aimed at wrecking world security, have not been getting the attention they deserve from friends of UNCIO. Not that there is no discussion on Hoover, Ludwell Denny, in Saturday's World-

Two Minds on Frisco With But One Thought

Telegram, for instance, insists Hoover has always been a great friend of world peace and his ideas should be taken seriously.

One need go back no further than Hoover's speech at the national GOP convention last summer to refute Denny's contention about Hoover's aims. He said plainly then that "Russia" wants to "expand her empire," Britain wants to retain hers, and we should look after "our own interests." Hardly a basis for world cooperation!

FAILURE to expose the Hoover-Vandenberg program is extremely dangerous. These men are shrewd enough to couch their position in high-sounding, idealistic phrases. Looked at abstractly, there is nothing wrong in what they say. They only want certain amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks charter that will bring "justice" into international dealings and will give the small nations a chance. It is only when viewed in the context of world relations that the sinister, anti-Soviet nature of their program becomes apparent.

With a consistency that is truly imposing, the coterie of anti-Soviet Social Democrats, Norman Thomas Socialists and Trotskyites has now embraced the Hoover-Vandenberg thesis on San Francisco. They never fail to catch up, sooner or later, with the worst reactionaries in the nation.

If the meaning of their "amendments" is not laid open to the people, we face the danger that they will succeed in developing moods of "disillusionment" because their "ideals" of "justice" were not realized. This will make it tougher to rouse public opinion for the inevitable Senate battle.

Making the Grade

"THEY are as far apart as the poles," said

Mr. Dooley on one occasion, nearly a half-century ago, "—and as much alike . . ." He was talking then of two opposing candidates for office, and their programs; but how aptly his witticism rings today! New

geographies are being written in the streets of Berlin and at the councils of the United Nations; and for all the 5,000 air-line miles that lie between Moscow and Washington, we have at length learned how "much alike" are these two great nations—alike in strength and in purpose. And how great a step is it from having some to know that "My brother lives in Stalingrad," to seeing at last that he lives also somewhere just around the corner, that if he is Russian or Yugoslav or Chinese, he may also very well be Negro or Jewish?

There are those who imagine that the new family of nations and peoples now taking shape will dissolve all separate interests and characteristics in a dreamy sea of oneness; that, in short, the more "all men are brothers," the less they must therefore be themselves! It might even appear to them, per-



by Harold Collins

haps, that such an event as the coming "Conference to Create a School of Jewish Studies" was all wrong. "Why 'Jewish Studies,'" one can almost hear them say, "at this time? I thought you were all for national unity! . . ." As if national unity could ever mean that deadly suppression of differences, out of the struggle to defeat which, in fact, national unity grew!

THIS conference, scheduled for Sunday, May 13, at New York's Hotel Capitol, deserves, on the contrary, the full understanding and support of all democratic-minded Americans, Jewish or non-Jewish. For what is the purpose that has already won the active sponsorship of such diverse public figures as Dr. Joshua Bloch, Chief of the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library; the City Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Joseph Levy, vice-president of the United Office and Professional Workers, and dozens of other educators, labor and religious leaders? It is the sense that it is not only not contrary to, but in the very spirit of national unity, that an institute should be founded which will "provide an educational center for the fundamental

National Unity Means Unity of Peoples

study of Jewish social, scientific and cultural achievements."

We have been learning much these days of the brutality, the incredible bestiality, with which Nazism dealt with those it would destroy. But we would do well not to forget that this calculated destruction, these so very scientifically constructed extermination chambers, were not the sole apparatus of fascism; that there were other means as well by which not only people, but their history and their achievements, were to be wiped off the face of the earth. And if it is the combined forces of a democratic coalition that has ended this threat to humanity, it is also entirely logical that this coalition, in its flowering, should make possible, in fact inspire, the positive study of peoples, and their history and achievements.

Too often, perhaps, has the anti-fascist fighter in this war of national liberation become a nationless, groupless part of a general struggle. Is it not time perhaps that the Jewish progressive and anti-fascist, like the Negro and the Italian and the Polish, and all others here in America, should have just such an institute, in which to bring to a higher plane his sense of the dignity, not only of all peoples, but as well of his own?

Burmese Learned Tokyo 'Freedom' Was a Myth

By SHARAF ATHAR ALI
By Cable to Allied Labor News

BOMBAY, April 24.—Burmese guerillas who aided the recently concluded Arakan offensive of the British 14th Army developed out of the very same nationalist movement of Arakan which fought the British three years ago and welcomed the Japanese as "liberators" of the Arakanese people.

[Arakan is the section of Burma between the Bay of Bengal and the Irrawaddy River.]

The nationalist movement in Arakan has been built up mainly by the peasants with the help of students and youth.

From 1938 to 1939 the Arakan nationalist movement grew very fast

under the leadership of the Arakan National Congress, whose membership in 1939, shortly after the formation, was 30,000.

When the Japanese marched on

Burma, the intense anti-British feeling in the young nationalist movement led it into welcoming the Japanese as liberators. When the Japanese advanced on Arakan, the nationalists often occupied small towns and villages evacuated by the British forces. In some cases they fought the British police and military and welcomed the Japanese when they marched in.

In the beginning the Japanese acted cleverly and sent the "Burma Independence Army" into Arakan before them. They spread the illusion among Arakan nationalists that after the British had been defeated the entire administration would be handed over to the people. Both the BIA and the Arakanese nationalists believed these promises and even organized Peace Preservation Committees in every township and village.

TRUE COLORS

Disillusionment, however, was not long in coming. Soon the Japanese showed their true colors. Paddy stocks (rice) were seized by Japanese troops and peasants were forced to sell rice to Japanese authorities at one-tenth the market price. All boats and canoes were confiscated by the occupying forces, causing immense hardship to the peasants and fishermen. The Arakanese felt hurt by the cynical way in which the Japanese treated their "free allies."

Huts were pulled down for wooden planks, men and women compelled to perform forced labor and regiments of the Arakan Defense Army were turned into gangs of coolie labor for the Japanese military authorities. Even the PPC began to receive scant respect and its power seemed to dwindle down to acting merely as a rubber stamp for the Japanese orders. This worried the leaders of Arakan and they sent a delegation to the Japanese-sponsored "free Burma government" in Rangoon to get certain special grievances redressed.

U. Pinnayathana, called by the Arakanese people the "learned lion," a Buddhist priest and leader of the Arakan National Congress, led this delegation. A few hours' talk with its officials convinced the delegation that the "free Burma government" was even more powerless than the PPC. They found out that Burmese freedom was a myth.

An Editorial None Shall Escape

THE PEOPLE of America are now being brought face to face with our real enemy. Only now are we getting a full view of what the people of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other lands overrun by the Nazis have suffered.

As we read of the eye-witness accounts of the slaughter in German prisoner camps, as we learn of the bestiality and sadism that Hitlerism has developed in a large number of Germans, we begin to appreciate the significance of victory. And the one resolve that emerges from this nightmare of hell is that it shall never happen again.

Acting jointly for the first time since the passing of President Roosevelt, the "Big Three" heads served notice which allied planes showered in leaflet form upon the Germans still at large, warning them of the consequences if the mistreatment and murder of war prisoners and slave labor continues. The Germans were first warned that they will be held accountable for all future killings and that every individual involved in any mistreatment "will be ruthlessly pursued and brought to punishment." The warning stressed that no one caught violating the order will be able to escape blame by transferring responsibility to someone higher in authority.

Some forces in this country have been developing the position that only a handful of Germans around Hitler should be held responsible and accountable for crimes. These same forces, among them even the chief spokesmen of the AFL and the Social Democrats, have been trying to drive a wedge between the allies by playing on so-called differences regarding the treatment of Nazi criminals. The joint action of the "Big Three" is a further step toward cementing the unity of the anti-fascist coalition.

Prof. Schuman Warns Of Pole Chauvinists

How reactionary Polish regimes, led off by Pilsudski's dictatorship, have sought constantly for imperialistic reasons to weaken the Soviet Union was brought out in a lengthy letter in yesterday's New York

Times by Dr. Frederick Schuman. Schuman blasted the London Poles, citing quotations on the matter from leading British and American statesmen. The letter served as a strong reply to the group of professional anti-Sovieters who had written the Times on April 19 against Yalta, the Soviet Union and the Lublin government.

ARISTOCRATS

"Americans cannot afford to be led astray by the fantasies of land-hungry aristocrats and chauvinists-in-exile," wrote Dr. Schuman, "nor by the pleas of their local apologists, whose love for Pilsudski's epigones is a product of hatred for the USSR. Anglo-American-Soviet unity is the only possible basis for global peace and for the survival of small nations."

Such refreshing words constituted one of the first answers by American patriots and liberals to the shouts and schemes of the reactionaries here to create "a crisis" at San Francisco over the Polish differences. The New York Herald Tribune wrote helpfully in the same vein in its editorial yesterday, saying that the Polish difficulties are being made into "a long shadow . . . larger than the substance

which casts it." In effect, the New York morning paper called for a halt to the attempt to make the Polish matter such a major "crisis" as to injure San Francisco.

IMPRESSIVE FACTS

As to the Polish question itself, Dr. Schuman brings an impressive list of statements and facts to confirm his judgment of the bankruptcy of the London Poles and his contention that the growing unity of the Slavic peoples is one of the great achievements of this war.

Churchill's remarks in the House of Commons on Dec. 15, 1944 are quoted to show "the obstinate, inflexible resistance" of the London Poles to any democratic solution of the Polish problems. "Marshal Stalin is resolved upon the creation and maintenance of a strong, integral, independent Poland," said and resaid Churchill at that time.

These remarks, recalled again by Schuman, serve to confirm what the Daily Worker stated in its Saturday's editorial, namely, that the Polish differences seem to be not so much among the Big Three leaders as the fruit of reactionary pressure.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

French POWs Hit Purge Delay

Returned FRENCH prisoners of war charge the De Gaulle Government with delay in the punishment of traitors, corruption in provincial courts where judges left over from Vichy systematically pardon convicted traitors, failure to purge Vichy men from the police force, Auguste Guillot, Communist, and head of Justice Commissions in the Consultative Assembly and the National Resistance Council, said that repatriated prisoners (now more than 200,000) are angry that the government has set May 15 to end of the purge of the judiciary. . . . The French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) at its recent congress demanded extension of the purge into the higher administration and economic hierarchy.

The CZECHOSLOVAK Government at Kosice urged the Czech people of Bohemia and Moravia to initiate guerrilla warfare. . . . Five more Czech patriots were executed in Prague by the Germans. . . . The BULGARIAN Peoples court sentenced 17 pro-Nazis to death for

treason. . . . The permanently exiled POLISH London government said it was "willing" to make a treaty with the Soviet Union, and tried again for a San Francisco bid. . . . DUTCH Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens came out against the Dumbarton Oaks Security Council plan, opposing the Big Five veto which rests on the need for Big Five unity. . . . The Soviet press reported encouragement of fascist activities in TURKEY and increasing terrorist activities in Iran against the Popular (Tudeh) Party.

In Rio de Janeiro, LUIS CARLOS PRESTES, newly liberated Brazilian Communist leader, participated in a parade of silence in tribute to President Roosevelt, and delivered condolences to Ambassador A. A. Berle, Jr. . . . The Nicaragua Federation of Labor celebrated Prestes' freedom. . . . Jose Antonio AGUIRRE, exile Basque President, arrived in London from France for consultation with Spanish Republican leaders.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight—Manhattan

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF FORUM—Vladimir D. Kazakevich: "Friendship Between U.S. and U.S.S.R.," and Charles W. Lightbody: "Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union"—Tom Glazer, guitarist and singer. Question period. Pythian Hall, 135 West 70th St. 8:30 p.m. Admission 50c.

POLK DANCING. Music by The Silvers. Instruction. Midtown Polk Dance Group, Irving Plaza, E. 15th St. & Irving Place. 8-11 p.m.

Tonight—Brooklyn

THE TOM PAINE (18th), Utica Center, and Tom Jefferson (11th) Clubs urge all their members to attend the United Nations Rally of the Crown Heights Community Council at Brooklyn Jewish Center, 667 Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. Bring your friends.

Coming

TWENTY-FIRST annual concert of the N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra. Ignace Straszewski, conductor. Soloist: Minna Hafter, pianist. Program: Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Bach's Suite in B Minor, Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 3. Saturday eve., April 28th, at 8:30. Town Hall. Tickets 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, for sale at Orchestra Headquarters, 106 East 14th St. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings; and "Daily" office (ask for Joffe).

Philadelphia, Pa.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION with Samuel Donchin, District President, on "The Communist Political Association"—Movie: "Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeline Carroll. Begins 8 p.m. promptly. Friday, April 27th, 1945—Broadwood Hotel, Broad and Wood Sts., Philadelphia.

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Argentina Jails 400 as Frisco Bid Is Proposed

On the very day this week that Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla asked that Argentina be seated at San Francisco, news broke through Argentine censorship that up to 400 democrats in Argentina had been arrested. Pretext given for the arrests was "war necessity."

Padilla, asked by reporters in San Francisco if Argentina was no longer fascist, as it has often been called by the State Department, expressed faith in statements by Argentine government leaders that a democratic path would henceforth be pursued.

Gen. Arturo Rawson, leader of the Group of United Officers (GOU) putsch in June, 1943 and president of Argentina for a day, was arrested Saturday and held incommunicado in a Buenos Aires jail. Other prominent citizens, including newspapermen, politicians, professionals, retired army officers and John W. Snyder of St. Louis to be Federal Loan Administrator was approved today by the Senate Banking Committee.

Violating the Chapultepec Con-

ference dictum that freedom of information should exist in all participating countries, the government seized all copies of the Socialist organ, Vanguardia, and re-established political censorship on all outgoing news.

Correspondents were specifically forbidden to report the arrests, or to mention the government's fear that "serious disturbances may break out when Berlin falls," but the New York Times correspondent managed to telephone in his story.

Senate Body Okays Loan Nominee

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).—President Truman's nomination of John W. Snyder of St. Louis to be Federal Loan Administrator was approved today by the Senate Banking Committee.

Tories Peril Economy

(Continued from Page 6)

avorable position to slash wages and to weaken the trade unions. Besides, they consider that nothing would improve their chances so much in the 1946 elections, when they hope to grab control of Congress, as to have millions of workers walking the streets unemployed—a situation which they would demagogically blame upon the Administration.

One of the gravest problems President Truman has to face, therefore, will be precisely to fortify the country with an economic program that will provide full production and ample jobs after the war. After V-E Day the emergency measures to be taken must come by executive direction rather than by congressional action. The new President's program, to be effective, must follow the general policies laid down already by President Roosevelt, which have been sabotaged by Congress. It will also be a major task of organized labor to see to give the new President the mass support

Independent Puerto Rico Can Help U. S.

By JUAN ANTONIO CORRETTIER

Current hearings on Sen. Millard E. Tydings' Puerto Rican Independence Bill before the Committee on Insular Affairs will undoubtedly hear considerable "yes-but" testimony.

Besides out and out imperialists who maintain that colonies are profitable and desirable, there are likely to be some "friends" of Puerto Rico who will contend that Puerto Rico could not support itself as an independent republic.

Puerto Ricans do not expect to be isolated in the postwar world. An independent Puerto Rico will be united with all democratic nations through trade and through ideals of world democracy.

Under colonial conditions ridicu-

necessary to effectuate such a program. The reactionaries must not be permitted to drive this country into a devastating industrial breakdown; at all costs the Roosevelt economic program must be forced through the unwilling Congress.

lous situations arise. At present, for instance, Puerto Rico buys \$3,000,000 worth of hard candy annually in New York, although the island possesses everything necessary to manufacture hard candy.

If colonial conditions are scrapped, an independent Puerto Rico will be industrialized and its purchasing power in the United States will expand tremendously.

The Puerto Rican people cannot survive under present conditions. Imperialism has even played havoc with their diet, driven meat from their table, and replaced it with rice, beans and alcohol.

Independence will improve the people's health and provide the political power necessary for Puerto Rico to move forward and play a worthy part in hemisphere and world affairs.

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LOW DOWN

An Overseas GI Tells Us of Love for Baseball

By Nat Low

There's been so much debate over the role of baseball in wartime that we decided once and for all to get a first hand opinion on the matter—from a GI who landed in France on D-Day plus One and who went all through the hell of the Normandy fighting and the subsequent St. Lo breakthrough which led to the Liberation of Paris and most of France.

Our GI friend is now back in the states on a much deserved furlough. He is Sgt. Harry Wiskoff, veteran of the First Army, and he is—pardon the expression—a Yankee fan, despite birth and long residence in dear old Brooklyn. I really shouldn't be interviewing a Yankee fan in this column but blood is thicker than water and Harry and I are old time buddies.

Do the GIs resent men playing baseball for a living? "Hell, no," retorted the sergeant. "Baseball wasn't the most important thing in our lives over there—especially when we were actively engaged cleaning up the Jerries, but whenever there was a spare moment the discussion turned to the thing we had most in common—our love for and knowledge of baseball. And as war is in good part built around interminable waiting, you can imagine that there was a good deal of baseball talk."

Did baseball boost morale of the soldiers in the front lines? The sergeant thought a few moments, then replied, "Yes, it did. You see, baseball is a way of life for all of us. It is the thing that is most typical of America and what most of the boys have the most knowledge of. Our company mail clerk, for instance, who hailed from Chicago, carried with him a picture of Wrigley Field which he pasted wherever he lived at the moment. That was a reminder of home. It lifted spirits and helped forget the destruction and misery all about us."

Of course, the discussions of baseball were always about the old times. "The new players in the lineups were unknown to us because most of us had been away from home so long," the sergeant said, "so the Ruths, DiMaggios, Cobbs, Wyatts and Otts were the topics of conversation. . . . But the interest in current baseball never fell altogether. . . . Last summer, when the Browns, Tigers and Yanks were fighting it out in the American League's hottest flag race in years, we'd get the news via overseas radio from the states and every night at 6—just at chow time—the scores would come over. If a guy rattled his mess kit so that the other boys couldn't hear the announcer—he'd almost get killed."

What kept the GIs' interest longest, in the baseball discussions? The Sergeant smiled, "Picking all time baseball teams. There used to be tremendous arguments about the best team of all time. Naturally, the Yanks of 1927 were the overwhelming favorites. . . . (Ed. Note . . . Of course, this is a Yankee fan talking. It should be pointed out he was already in service when the 1941 Dodgers won the pennant and was cheated out of the world series by the very lucky Yankees). A close second was Connie Mack's 1929 Athletics."

The sergeant was reminiscing now. "You know, once we couldn't remember who it was played right field for the A's that year. . . . But about 2 o'clock in the morning a buddy of mine yelled, 'I've got it. . . . It was Bing Miller.' . . . Yeah, he had been thinking about it all night."

No GI will tell you that baseball is crucial to the winning of the war. That, of course, is nonsense. But to the millions of our fighting men overseas it is one of the most vivid reminders of home. That is its basic value—that it spans the oceans and brings our native land to the minds of men engaged in bloody struggles with desperate enemies.

The sergeant was becoming restless. . . . "C'mon, Low, let's go off to the ball game," he said, "I haven't seen one in close to four years."

And the guy was so hungry for baseball he was even willing to go to the Polo Grounds.

The Adventures of Richard

Box Ball in Brooklyn

By Mike Singer

The fathers played box-ball with the kids the other night. Box-ball is similar to baseball except the ground covered is only from curb to curb in a square, with three infielders, a pitcher who throws the ball on the bounce, and a catcher.

No-Nose was the pitcher for the kids and before the game he was warned by Geezelman, Moran and a new tenant, Kreppe, not to use any of his famous doodleballs or ipso-dippers. In the second inning, with the kids leading by the hairline score of 5-0, No-Nose threw a bounce to Geezelman that came up so fast it hit him right in the eye.

"I told you to bounce 'em straight," Geezelman hollered, "no killer-diller balls, get me."

"For cryin' out loud," No-Nose shouted back, "whaddya want, a soivant to bring the ball up to ya?"

He threw a straight bounce and Geezel slapped it right into the opposite lawn for two bases. "See," No-Nose screamed, "you guys wanna win on gravy. Nuttin' doin', from now on I'm puttin' the hex on every pitch."

Moran, No-Nose's worst enemy, was standing up at the plate, grinning like the proverbial cat in the

canary murder case. "C'mon, pitch 'em, button head."

No-Nose threw his weird bazooka ball. Moran swung and tipped the ball with his fingers for a foul. But Moran's yell of pain showed that the bazooka ball had had effect.

"You murderer," Moran howled, "what do you think I am, a Nazi? That ball almost took my fingers off."

"Quiet, sissy," No-Nose howled back, "crawl back to your shipyard." He threw another ball. This time Moran slapped it right back at No-Nose, and ran for first. No-Nose waited and, when Moran was a perfect target, he threw the ball. It caught Moran squarely in the center of Moran's head. Moran stopped short and made for No-Nose. The whole team of kids formed a cordon around their pitcher and held the screaming shipyard worker just short of No-Nose's head, which was in danger of being cracked like an egg-shell.

Giants Win, Dodgers Lose

The Giants yesterday beat the Phils at the Polo Grounds, 5 to 2, behind the five-hit hurling of Swede Hansen and the two homers of Mel Ott which drove in four runs. (See story at right.)

Meanwhile, the Dodgers were dropping a ball game to the Boston Braves, 8-6, in the Hub after getting a 5-1 lead for Hal Gregg. Gregg frittered away the lead, giving a run in the fifth, one more in the sixth, still another in the seventh and finally four more in the ninth. Jim Tobin pitched for the Braves.

Philadelphia 000 100 010—2 5 2

New York 200 000 30x—5 7 1

Raffensberger and Peacock; Hansen and Lombardi.

Brooklyn 000 501 000—6 10 1

Boston 001 011 104—8 11 2

Gregg and Sukeforth; Tobin and Masi.

Inter-League Games For Red Cross

CLEVELAND, April 24 (UP).—The major leagues voted today to use the three day period set aside in July for the cancelled All-Star game to play a series of inter-league night benefit games for the Red Cross and the National War Fund.

The action, if approved by the Office of Defense Transportation, will replace last year's benefit program when each of the 16 teams set aside the gates receipts of one home game for the relief agencies.

Under the plan, the teams would meet their intra-city rivals in the four cities which have clubs in both the American and National Leagues while the other clubs would meet nearby teams which would require only 62 extra travel miles.

The intra-city schedule would call for the Browns and Cardinals to meet in St. Louis, the White Sox and Cubs in Chicago, the Yankees and Giants in New York, and the Red Sox and Braves in Boston. The other six clubs would be lined up with Detroit at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Washington and Cincinnati at Cleveland.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Happy Felton Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—Alma Detlinger, News
11:15-WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Soldier Who Came Home
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggie McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baughage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WJZ—Rosa Rio, Organ
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernardine Flynn
WJZ—Galen Drake
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowi
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—News; Never Too Old
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WOR—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Time to Remember
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
WMCA—Ethel Colby—Talk
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Beautiful Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landi Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—House Party
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Variety Musicale

Ott's 2 Homers Keep Giants in 1st Place

By PHIL GORDON

The Giants, of course, are not going to win the National League pennant this year. Or any other pennant, for that matter. But as long as the schedule calls for games with the weak sisters of the league, the Phils, Braves and Dodgers, Mel Ott's boys will be high up in the standings.

In fact, the boys are about as high as it is possible to go. They're in first place. And they'll be in first place at least until the major league teams from the west come into town some ten days hence.

Yesterday, Swede Hansen beat the Phils 5-2 and gave only five hits while doing it. Now that's real good news, for Swede has the makings of a fine pitcher and if he comes through the Otters will be tougher than you think. But the real news yesterday at the Polo Grounds was not Hansen but a young man named Ott.

The little Giant pilot has looked bad at the plate up to yesterday, but he finally untracked himself and found Ken Raffensberger's pitching to his liking. The result, two homers and the ball game. Ott's homers were his first and second of the year and the 491st and 492nd of his major league career. If the two blasts, one in the first inning and the other in the seventh, both with one man on, are any indication of things to come, the Giants are going to continue to prosper, for Ottie has been for many years, and still is, the buzz-bomb of the Giants. If he can hit these homers of his at frequent enough intervals the boys are going to collect fourth place money for their season's work. . . . So the team of Hansen and Ott paid dividends yesterday and that ain't bad.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.

WEVD—1330 Kc.
WNEW—1180 Kc.
WLIR—1190 Kc.
WHN—1050 Kc.
WOV—1290 Kc.
WBNY—1480 Kc.
WQXR—1560 Kc.

4:35-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Report From Europe
WABC—Feature Story
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—WACS on Parade
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun With Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Books Are Bullets
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Harry Marble, News
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Ellington Orchestra
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer, News
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Eileen Farrell, Soprano
WMCA—New Yorkers at War
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Bob Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra
WOR—Can You Top This?
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Ellery Queen
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kallenborn
WMCA—Ted Martin, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR—Cecil Brown
WJZ—Ted Malone—From Overseas

Hugh Casey Longs For Ebbets Field

By T-Sgt. BILL GOODRICH

(Marine Corps Combat Correspondent.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC—(Delayed) (UP).—A big right hander who used to "fog 'em across" in the normally eccentric surroundings of baseball's maelstrom—Ebbets Field—is "pouring 'em across" for a navy team here.

Chief Specialist Hugh Casey, once one of baseball's best twirlers, now in his third year in Navy uniform, would like to be back with the Dodgers but he intends staying with the "Yanks" until the war is won.

Questioned recently after he had shut out a Marine Raider nine, 2 to 0, Casey, now 32, said he intends returning to the big leagues if he isn't too old when the Japs are licked.

Casey is in excellent shape, according to ball fans who see him play fairly regularly, and probably could "step nine innings of major league ball any time," as he contends.

The ex-Dodger, who once lost a world series game when one of his pitches trickled away from his catcher, Mickey Owen, enabling the opposing Yankees to stage a rally, now pitches and assists in managing a Navy base hospital team. Many former big leaguers play with the various clubs he faces.

Included among these are a couple of Casey's old teammates—Cletus (Boots) Poffenberger and oldtimer Billy Herman.

Seaman 1-C Herman is playing manager of another Navy team.

WABC—Jack Carson Show
8:15-WOR—Curt Massey, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Billie Burke Show
WOR—Barney Grant Show
WJZ—David Harding—Counterspy
WABC—Dr. Christian
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Eddie Cantor, Comedy
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Watch Tower for Tomorrow
WABC—Frank Sinatra Show
WQXR—News Review
9:15-WOR—San Francisco Conference
WQXR—Manzella, Violin
9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play
WOR—Brownstone Theater
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Which Is Which?—Quiz
WMCA—Business Forum
WQXR—The Music Festival
10:00-WEAF—Kay Kyser Show
WOR—Dale Carnegie, Talk
WJZ—Ice Box Follies; Wendell Niles and Don Prindle
WABC—Great Moments in Music
10:15-WOR—Sydney Moseley
10:30-WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Variety Show
WABC—Let Yourself Go, with Milton Berle, Others
WMCA—Frank Kingston
WQXR—War Bond Concert
10:45-WMCA—Musical Encores
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Harlem Hour
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:15-WABC—National Finals, James Monroe Oratorical Contest
11:30-WEAF—Variety Musicale
WABC—Invitation to Music
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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William Gropper's Provocative Exhibit Presents a Wide Variety of Subjects

By PAUL ROGASNER

Like each of his previous shows, William Gropper's beautifully hung group of 34 canvases at the Associated American Artists' Gallery 711 Fifth Ave. (through May 5) is more provocative than ever.

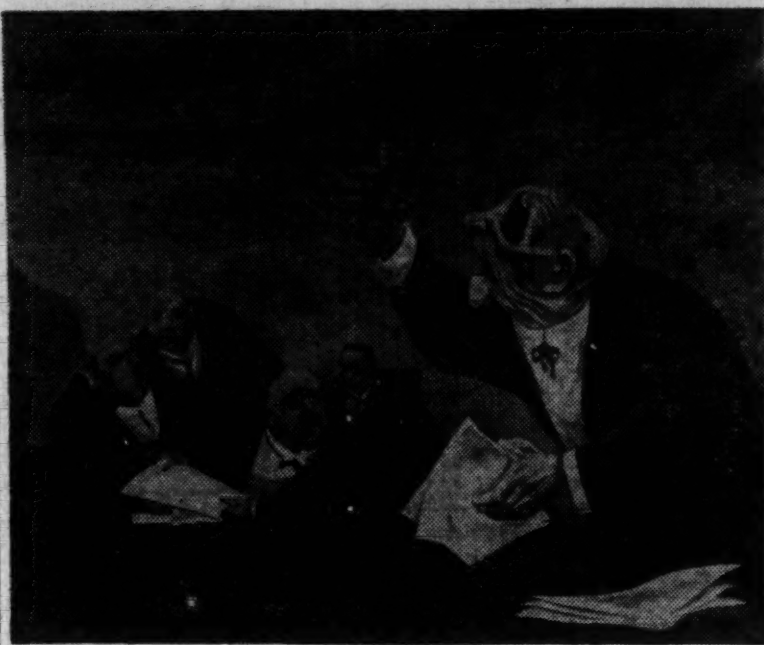
How is it that Gropper can be accused, with some validity, of everything in the book and still rank as a figure of looming importance in any intelligent assay of contemporary painting?

If we look at his Honorable Representatives and wonder what point there is in commemorating a congressional fistfight, if we question the arbitrary use of paint in such obviously black and white conceptions as the satiric *Burden* (man carrying woman carrying lapdog) and the Hollywoodian *A Place in the Sun* (airborne damsel and sugar daddies in a heavenly ascent), if in the Senate series. For the record seems like another Gropper instead of a new picture, or if the ill-considered opaque painting of the cloth and hat of the sewing *Old Woman* is disturbing, how can we account for the crowds which, as in the past, are flocking to this exhibition?

CHALLENGING WORK

There is no such thing as a charitable appraisal of Gropper's pictures. On the contrary, his work is challenging and invites a highly critical approach by its very daring. If, accordingly, you accept the dare and point out the harshly acid color in the picture of peasants called *The Idler*, and recognize that, unlike his subtle, imaginative conceptions, his use of paint is often most unsubtle and pedestrian (although in the rubble-strewn, superbly moving *Home* the content and form are magnificently inseparable), you must also accept the fact that Gropper's work hangs in the permanent collections of museums from Chicago to Moscow, and you must realize why. In truth, the power of his influence has assumed such breadth and become so traditional during the last quarter of a century that we take for granted the virtues of his work; the faults therein becoming disproportionately conspicuous.

Substantially, the key to Gropper's stature really lies in the fact that his work involves the observer



For The Record By William Gropper



WILLIAM GROPPER

immediately. You don't look at his pictures—you participate in them. They are highly functional in the Tolstoyan sense that the function of art is to infect others with the artist's worldview. Gropper's pictures are most infectious. His world-view is less directly political than in the past and anything but

sectarian. In this exhibition pictures of protest do not play the major role, quantitatively, yet the poignancy of the war subject *Home*, the ruthless character delineation of *The Villagers* and the vibrant *Good and Evil* horses, all of which fall within the category of forthright propaganda, lend much to the entire show.

Some years ago, Andre Malraux spoke before a writers' congress in Leningrad and contrasted the progressive French authors who wrote against the bourgeoisie with the Soviet writers writing for the proletariat. This rather wistful distinction seems false in relation to Bill Gropper's work which, in its whole constant direction, bridges Malraux's arbitrary gap so conclusively. Gropper paints against and he paints for.

In this show he has painted Paul Revere and Diogenes and the Headless Horseman and Rip Van Winkle and Paul Bunyan. He has painted a joyous canvas *Boys in a Tree*, a seascape of rocks, waves and birds, a piquant canvas of a boy seated atop a loaded coal wagon playing a flute, a madonna and child born on the wind, a smiling delivery boy, a wave-tossed lifeboat. He has painted a praying Jew in *De Profundis*, of great and compelling dignity, a brilliant flap-

peresque Adolescent being shadowed by the demons of conscience, a *Boy With a Book* bedeviled by shouting creatures of reaction and bigotry, a picture of an art auction, another of capering, masked celebrants, still another of an old master with an irreverent pupil.

The variety of Gropper's subject matter, to put it mildly, is of great latitude. It is gratifying to note that the artist is quite aware of the imprudence, especially in this day, of indiscriminately characterizing the people's elected representatives all being bejeweled lechers. He has taken pains, both in likeness and in catalogue footnotes, to say that this one is Senator Wheeler and that one is Rankin, etc.

The variety of subject matter, however, does not preclude a certain degree of sameness in the show. Reverence, the poise of fully considered judgment, the integrity of real intellectual reflection are not evident in the majority of his paintings. Most of them seem to be in a passionate hurry. Objectively, no fault could be found with a Gropper picture because it lacked the contemplative quality, but in an assemblage of his works, strangely enough, that lack becomes apparent. The brusque, shrill energy of any one of his paintings is captivating. Yet when 34 of these emotional voices are brought together for simultaneous showing, the chorus is overwhelming.

Maybe that's the way it should be. It is a chorus that has been heard round the world, that has been singing a fighting song for the last two decades. May Gropper's eloquence ever increase! By all means go to see his new show.

MOTION PICTURES

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Naomi Watson Concert Draws Large Audience

Naomi Watson, Negro contralto of Quincy, Ill., made her debut at Town Hall Sunday night before an appreciative audience. Her program covered a wide range of Italian, French, German, Russian and American music, including lieder and opera arias, and winding up with spirituals.

Miss Watson, was fortunate in having an excellent piano accompanist, Arpad Watson, and in the large and appreciative audience she sang to. In fact, among the enjoyable moments of the event was the very opening, when the audience sang the Star Spangled Banner with little of the self consciousness that often mars public singing.

As for Miss Watson's singing, it was vigorous and vital, though it sometimes failed to meet all the demands of her varied material. Faure's *Les Berceux* was especially well done. G. L.

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BROOKLYN

New Work by Shostakovich A Lament for War Victims

The Carnegie Hall concert by Vivian Rivkin, pianist, on Friday evening, April 27, sponsored by the Sweethearts of Servicemen, will present the concert premiere of the Shostakovich Trio in E Minor and first performances of compositions by American servicemen.

Miss Rivkin has been in the forefront as an interpreter of Shostakovich's works—she was the first to play this composer's Quintet with the Stuyvesant Quartet, as well as his Piano and Cello Sonata. At her concert on April 27, Miss Rivkin will be assisted by Joseph Fuchs, violinist and Nikolai Graudan, cellist.

The Trio which was given its radio premiere by NBC in March of this year was sent to this country from Moscow via direct radio-photo circuit. In a recent interview with Robert Magidoff, correspondent from Moscow, Shostakovich explained that the Trio is dedicated to the memory of his best friend, Russia's greatest music critic, Ivan Solertinsky, who died recently. In his expression of grief at the loss of his friend, Shostakovich's music becomes a lament for all the war victims of the barbarous enemy.

The proceeds of the concert given by Miss Rivkin will be used to carry on the work of the Sweethearts of Servicemen, a national organization whose membership goes into the thousands. Prominent among the honorary members of SOS are

stage, screen and radio stars, Sono Osato, June Havor, Betty Caulfield and Lucille Manners.

Raymond Massey Stars in Two Plays

Raymond Massey, distinguished stage and screen actor, will star in two Arch Oboler plays, *The House I Live In* and *Defeat*, on the WOR—Mutual broadcast, Thursday, (April 26), from 10 to 10:30 p. m.

The House I Live In, with a special musical score by Gordon Jenkins, is an Oboler play suggested by the Earl Robinson-Sgt. Millard Lampell song of that name. Oboler describes it as a "plea for tolerance, in a story of Main Street, U. S. A."

Oboler's *Defeat* is an imaginative adventure story of the encounter of Winston Churchill and the last Nazi. A prominent cast of radio actors will support Massey in both plays.

Student Dancers Final Recital

The final recital on the Students Dance Series will take place Saturday, April 28 at 8:30 o'clock at the Central High School of Needle Trades, on West 24th St. Pauline Koner the Artists appearing will present several groups of new numbers.



Paul Robeson, who was the featured guest at the first Ben Davis Ball two years ago, will be in Chicago playing in *Othello* when this one will be held Sunday, May 6, at the Golden Gate Ballroom at 142 St. and Lenox Ave. But the great actor-singer-statesman is behind it 100 percent. In a wire to the Ben Davis committee, Robeson said, "Ben Davis' reelection to the City Council is imperative. He is a great people's leader and has won the respect of all people—white and Negro alike. I urge all New Yorkers to turn out for his Ball which will be a great event. I am only sorry I will not be able to be present."

Late Bulletins

1,000 Delegates Honor Roosevelt At Opening of Supreme Soviet

MOSCOW, April 24 (UP).—The Supreme Soviet of the USSR met today at the Kremlin and one of its first actions was to pay tribute to the memory of President Roosevelt.

Shortly after the more than 1,000 deputies gathered in the presence of Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin and other notables, Vice Chairman Nikolai M. Shvernink, called upon them to stand for one minute in silence as a tribute to Mr. Roosevelt.

"The Soviet people are sorrowed by the loss," Shvernink said. "The American people and the United Nations have lost a great statesman and one of the nations' heralds of international security. The President's death was a great loss for the United Nations."

"He was a great friend of the Soviet Union, beginning with the establishment of normal relations and ending with the struggle against the common foe."

"The Soviet people will always cherish his memory as a great fighter for freedom and international security. The Soviet people are confident that the cause for which Roosevelt gave his life will flourish."

SOVIET BUDGET

The Supreme Soviet placed the budget at the top of the agenda, and A. G. Sverev, commissar of finance, announced that the pro-

posed 1945 budget will call for expenditures of 350,252,000,000 rubles, an increase of 16 percent over 1944.

Stalin and members of the Politbureau sat on an elevated platform. At their left were members of the Union Council, at the right were commissars of the USSR. Mikhail Kalinin, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, was on one side of Stalin and Nikolai M. Shvernink, chairman of the Council of Nationalities, was on the other when the premier made his appearance.

Andrei Andreyev, president of the Council of the Union, was chairman of the meeting.

Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov's place in the government box was taken by Andrei Vishinsky, vice-commissar for Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN VISITORS

George F. Kennan, American charge d'affaires and ministers of Allied and neutral powers, watched from a diplomatic box in the gallery perched above the government section. The Japanese ambassador sat alone in an adjoining box.

Delegates cheered uproariously as Stalin appeared.

Many of them had been on the road for days to reach this session, travelling in some cases behind teams of reindeer or dogs across the northern snows. Others came by train or by plane.

Pétain in Switzerland Enroute to France

PARIS, April 24 (UP).—Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, France's arch traitor, crossed into Switzerland from Germany today en route to his native country for trial on a charge of treason.

Pétain asked permission to cross Switzerland into France. The High Court of Justice has already sentenced to death or life imprisonment two members of his Vichy regime which first surrendered to the Nazis, then collaborated with them.

RAF Rakes German Columns Fleeing to Berlin

LONDON, April 24 (UP).—Jet-propelled British fighters in their first big operation strafed airfields and communications today while rocket-firing Typhoons flayed masses of German transport moving slowly toward Berlin in two columns, bumper to bumper.

Senate Passes Service Extension Bill

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).—The Senate tonight unanimously passed the Selective Service Extension Bill with a proviso, strongly opposed by Gen. George C. Marshall, requiring the Army and Navy to give 18-year-olds six months training before sending them into combat.

15,546 WACS Now Overseas

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).—A total of 15,546 WACS are serving overseas out of the Women's Army Corps strength of 94,000, the War Department announced today.

There are 7,036 in the European theater, 5,255 in Southwest Pacific areas, including Australia, New

Guinea, Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, and 1,612 in Italy.

Other dispositions are: Guam and Hawaii, 206; India and Ceylon, 334; Africa and Egypt, 596; Alaskan Department, 103 and Bermuda, Labrador and British Columbia, 394.

Gen. Ike's Postwar Plan for Eiffel Tower

LONDON, April 24 (UP).—The Evening News' gossip column said today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, during a visit to Paris, asked to ascend the Eiffel Tower.

Once on top, he leaned moodily on the railing—looking over the city, the newspaper said. When his British officer escort asked him what was on his mind, the

Supreme Allied Commander replied:

"I was merely thinking what a wonderful place this would be to hang Hitler from."

Sees Some Taxes Cut After V-E Day

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UP).—Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today that some tax reductions might be possible after V-E Day.

Daily Worker

Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, April 25, 1945



Soviet soldiers found this wagon, in Nazi prison camp number 344 near Lamsdorf, Germany, loaded with bodies of prisoners who had died of starvation. The body of a prisoner who had been forced to haul the wagon, lies in the foreground. He had fallen dead on the road. —Sovfoto Radiophoto

The Veteran Commander

TWO DOUBLE BREAKTHROUGHS

THE BATTLE for the Berlin fortified area started with a breakthrough by Marshal Zhukov on April 17 from the elbow of the Oder toward the northeastern approaches to Berlin and by a breakthrough by Marshal Konev on the same date between Guben and Goerlitz on the Neisse. German reserves were thus tied down northeast and east of Berlin and east of the Dresden-Kottbus line.

When these reserves were well engaged and ground down, Marshal Zhukov suddenly lunged on April 22 north of Berlin, sliding south of the Oder-Elbe Canal, captured Oranienburg, crossed the Havel River with its chain of lakes and is now bearing down on Spandau from the north.

Simultaneously Marshal Konev made his second breakthrough on April 22, swept up the fortress of Kottbus, reached the Elbe at Muehlberg, opposite our First Army (due east of Leipzig) and then played his grand slam at Berlin from the south, reaching the very approaches to Potsdam on April 23. From here he will most probably push northward along the Wansee and the Havel to meet Marshal Zhukov near Spandau and complete the encirclement of Berlin and of the large pocket which stretches from Berlin southeastward to Guben and includes the entire strongly fortified area of lakes, rivers and canals called the Spreewald.

Inside Berlin enemy resistance is fierce, but not homogenous. It is said that many inhabitants want to surrender and break out white flags. SS troops fight the Red Army as well as those Germans who wish to give up. Thus the street fighting, which is often confused by its very nature, is further complicated by this stratification of the German attitude.

The immobility of American troops along the

Elbe between Wittenberge and Dessau seems to mean that the inter-Allied plan calls for the Red Army to do the whole job of reducing the Berlin fortified area. We must admit that this does not jibe with our prognostication and that we were a bum prophet when we said we thought American-British and Soviet troops would storm Berlin together.

It is most probable that the demarcation line between American and Soviet troops has been fixed in advance on the Elbe and this river will form the administrative and operational dividing line between the western and eastern Allies when they face north and south after the Berlin fortified area has been cleared.

CUTTING up Germany along her second waist is proceeding full blast. Patton has swept roughly to the Furt-Regensburg line, cutting the main line from Prague to Munich. It has been reported that Tolbukhin has thrust deep into Austria to a point only 90 miles from Berchtesgaden (that would be the Bruck-Melck line).

The American Seventh Army is across the Danube between Ingolstadt and Ulm, which has been taken.

The French are reported to have cleared the Black Forest pocket and to be approaching Lake Constance (also-called the Bodensee).

In Italy, British troops have entered the outskirts of Ferrara and are reported to have reached the Po at some points.

Marshal Tito has captured Banja Luka and is closing in on Fiume, forming a pocket around Zagreb.

In fact it may be said the Alpine Fortress of Hitler is already shrinking from west, north and east.

North Italy Naval Base Captured

ROME, April 24. (UP).—Allied troops today drove beyond the Po river, seized the strategic cities of La Spezia, Modena and Ferrara and captured more than 40,000 Germans in thrusts through a 500 square mile area.

Last night and today, retreating enemy columns were strafed and bombed by unending waves of warplanes. The German retreat was officially described as turning to a "virtual rout."

British Eighth Army troops, after a bitter 24-hour battle, captured Ferrara, while other units took Bondeno, and pressed beyond to the Po river.

Fifth Army units captured Modena.

Fiume Besieged by Yugoslav Armies

LONDON, April 24 (UP).—The great Adriatic port of Fiume, key to the Istrian peninsula and all northwestern Italy, has been clamped under siege by Yugoslav troops advancing from captured Susak, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

The broadcast communique said that fierce fighting continued for Fiume as Yugoslav units drove beyond Susak, four miles below the city.

PINKY RANKIN

